

RAISING DUCKS FOR EGGS AND PROFIT



Runner Ducks, Best Utility Fowl.

authorities on Runner ducks that the purebred Penelope pure white eggs, and, as invariably as does the Leghorn of different varieties, result the Runner duck the name of "the Leghorn family."

by fowl the true Pencil-necked well in the lead, and varieties have usually been one, they, too, are provided, when given a chance, that we have at least has demonstrated itself and for that reason is kept utility than show. This Runner duck a farmer's

Italian and New Zealand are among the proud of those countries, and to many poultrymen referring to these records, of Pencil-necked Runners gets isolation, for some of the best of those countries have by this duck. In fact, the Runner has won over the Leghorn there. The Utility club has contests of great interest. Other fowl from that continent New Zealand compete in, and the rivalry is even in our fancy shows in. The competing ducks to be mostly Runners and and both of these have been. Most of the breeders

of ducks there consider six ducks plenty for a pen in breeding for best utility qualities, and it is very interesting to note the type of duck the winners of the contests there are, in comparison with our present show types here. Their ducks are much more heavy and broad, and the type is entirely different in both Runners and Buff Orpington ducks. This is something for our utility breeders to consider.

Probably the world's official record is held by one of those New Zealand Runners. This duck laid 320 eggs in 365 days in her second year. She laid 512 eggs in 23 months, including the molting season. A daughter of this duck laid 177 eggs in 179 consecutive days, and 293 eggs in 314 actual consecutive laying days. When she was two years and eight months old her record was over 500 eggs. The breeder of these ducks mated the females to drakes whose dams had a record of 200 eggs a year or better.

In the Christchurch test the Buff Orpington ducks made a fine record. Both Orpington and Runner ducks have made fine records in the Cambridge tests there, and one pen of both Runners and Orpingtons made a remarkable showing for several months after those tests had ended. In 54 months after the above tests ended one breeder's ducks laid as follows: Buff Orpingtons, 772 eggs; Pencil-necked Runners, 749 eggs. This is an average of 129 and 125 per duck for the time above quoted.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

MUST BEGIN AT THE BOTTOM

First Thing to Do is to Improve Bad Dirt Roads—Money Required is Astonishingly Small.

The dirt roads are the real highways of commerce. Without them you would have little use for macadam roads or other highways of like character. In the road fabric we must begin at the bottom. As the dirt roads are improved year by year, by process of evolution, when necessity requires a certain percentage of them will become trunk lines and be converted into rock, macadam, concrete or roads of like character. This will come about when the betterment of the dirt roads has so improved agricultural and other communities through which they pass that the wealth and population and commerce justify it.

We cannot make all the roads rock, macadam or concrete roads, but we



Building a Good Road Through a Hill.

can make all our bad dirt roads good dirt roads. We can make the rock, macadam or concrete roads in certain sections and communities where country growth, wealth, population and volume of heavy traffic demand and justify it. The amount of money really required to convert a bad dirt road into a good dirt road by the use of modern road equipment is astonishingly small.

Where the roads from the farm to the railway station are partly bad dirt roads, partly good dirt roads and partly rock, concrete or macadam roads, the farmer must gauge his load not by the good dirt road, not by the good macadam road over which he passes a part of the distance, but by the bad dirt road he must travel. What we should do is to improve the road, gauging the load the producer must haul. If he has to struggle with bad dirt roads, he is the man we wish to serve. These roads are the arteries of the commerce of the soil, and our very life, credit, prosperity, education, church and future interests depend upon them.

The closer we place the producer to the markets the lower will be our cost of living. The roads which serve the producers today are the dirt roads, roads of the people, roads reaching every community, and 50 years from now the great majority of the roads serving the producers will still be dirt roads. We must deal with things real, not ideal!—Gov. Major of Missouri.

VALUE OF BETTER HIGHWAYS

Man Looking for Location is Likely to Judge Neighborhood by Kind of Roads it Maintains.

Are you doing anything for good roads? Is your community doing anything? Is your county alive to the value of rock roads, roads of a permanent type? If you are a farmer you ought to be able to realize the value of better highways more keenly than any other citizen.

It is a fact that the chance visitor and the man who is looking for a location are likely to judge a neighborhood or a region by the kind of highways it maintains. Stretches of mud holes blast a community's reputation. Bad roads kill church life and choke education. Churches and schools are dependent very markedly upon good roads. Where the roads are stretches of mud in winter and dust and old ruts in summer, neither schools nor churches may flourish.

When you find a farmer who opposes good roads and fights a reasonable taxation for building better highways you will find a man who is a drawback to his community.

The Split-Log Drag.

The split-log drag has contributed more toward the economic maintenance of public highways than any implement of modern usage. It does not require special acts of the legislature, bond issues, nor expensive educational campaigns to make it available, as usually precedes construction work.

Time for Road Drag.

As soon as the mud begins to dry up, the road drag should be put to work.

CHOLERA COSTS FARMERS IMMENSE SUM



Healthy Sow and Litter in Fair-Weather Paddock.

What is hog cholera? Stripped of all the big words that might be used in describing it, it is a swine disease that costs the farmers of the United States more than a standing army and involves the lungs, kidneys, liver and especially the intestines of the diseased animal, says an Illinois writer in Farm Progress. It is highly infectious and is more dreaded than any other one live stock menace, and there are plenty of reasons for this dread.

How do hogs get it? In a hundred ways. A dog ranging through the fields may pick up the germs of the disease on his feet, carrying them for five miles across country and scatter them in your hog lot. A buzzard may pick up a piece of carrion from the carcass of a cholera-stricken pig and drop it under a dead tree in your field. Or a healthy hog may get it through consuming infected food or water. Cholera may come down in the running water of a creek or river. It may be spread by contact between hog and hog or by shipping a hog in cars used to transport diseased hogs.

There are other ways and many of them, but not one is more important than that of carrying the germs on the clothes, the boots, the wagon tires or any other objects from one farm to another. If your hogs have the cholera, keep away from your neighbor's premises and ask him to do as much for you under the same circumstances.

Is there any section of the United States where a man can go and raise hogs without having to fear cholera? Not one, so far as is known. This swine plague is about as universal as the hog's distribution. It is especially prevalent in the corn-belt states, but that is solely because there are more hogs there to acquire the disease. It exists in the East, the West, the North and the South.

How long will hog cholera linger

in a neighborhood? If carefully handled and fought, as it should be fought with serums, preventive remedies and the aid of man who are veterans in such fighting, the last traces will usually disappear in about two years. That is, unless a fresh source of infection, coming from the outside, is established in the neighborhood.

When is it most acute, most dangerous and most destructive? Look out for it in the fall. It is serious enough in the summer. But it is most virulent and acute in the fall and will last on and through the winter and over into the next heated season if left to run unchecked. In winter it is often complicated by a partially understood disease that seems to center its attacks on the lungs. By some this is classified as a separate trouble, but others announce that it is a more deadly variation of cholera.

How long does it take cholera to incubate or develop in a hog after the animal is exposed? This varies from a few days to two and even three weeks. Exposure is practically certain to result in the disease, and when the hogs are known to have been exposed get the serum treatment started.

What are the early symptoms? They are sadly familiar to thousands of farmers. Tremors, fever, marked weakness, droopy appearance, staggering walk, labored breathing, diarrhea, maybe constipation, and in some cases convulsions are the first symptoms. Where the symptoms are very strong the hog may die within a few hours.

What preventives may be used? Clean up filthy quarters, move the hogs out of crowded quarters, use plenty of disinfectants in the sheds, and see that the water and feed given are clean and wholesome. Go into the sheds and hog houses with plenty of whitewash, slaked lime, stock dips, carbolic acid, chloride of lime or any other disinfectant that is handy and use them unsparingly.

HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO SKIN DISEASES

Light-Skinned Animals Are Somewhat More Susceptible to Mange Than Others.

(By M. H. REYNOLDS, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Hogs are subject to a variety of skin diseases. Two of these, although quite different, are both known as mange.

Pitch mange is not a true mange, but rather an eczema and affects hogs that are not in vigorous health and when kept in filthy pens and had surroundings. Light-skinned hogs appear somewhat more susceptible to this than others.

The skin is at first red and perhaps swollen. Small red spots appear and subsequently change to blisters which dry and form crusts.

The main treatment needed is simple cleanliness and the sort of feed that will make the hog healthy and vigorous. It usually means a complete change of surroundings and plenty of good food.

Hogs are subject also to true mange. This is caused by a minute animal parasite, which burrows into the skin like the human itch mite and causes severe inflammation and itching. This form of mange is especially difficult to treat because of the burrowing habit of the parasite.

Mange begins somewhere on the head or neck and extends slowly backward. The hams are likely to be affected sooner or later. The bristles fall out and the skin becomes very thick and wrinkled. Sometimes it is thickened to an astonishing extent. Hog mange is peculiar on account of the powderlike surface of the crust.

Time and Patience.

To milk a cow requires time and patience. The milk should be drawn slowly and steadily. Some cows have very tender teats, and if you want a well-disposed cow, be gentle in your treatment toward her. A good cow is naturally impatient, and does not like rough handling. With constant irritation, any cow will fall in quantity of milk.

Milkster Should Be Clean.

No person should handle milk who comes in any way into contact with a contagious disease. It is hardly necessary to say that the milkster should be clean at all times. Wet hands while milking drip dirty water into the pail, introducing innumerable germs into the warm milk.

Good Chicken Range.

A good range for the chickens on the farm is essential to cleanliness.

Invokes God's Reward For Pellagra Cure

Jumbo, Va.—J. H. Satterwhite writes: "I want to thank you for what you have done for me. You have cured my wife. God bless you in your work. I hope some day to see you; if I never see you I hope to meet you in heaven. God will reward you for your grand and noble work."

There is no longer any doubt that pellagra can be cured. Don't delay until it is too late. It is your duty to consult the resourceful Baughn.

The symptoms—hands red like sunburn, skin peeling off, sore mouth, the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red, with mucus and choking; indigestion and nausea, either diarrhea or constipation.

There is hope; get Baughn's big Free book on Pellagra and learn about the remedy for Pellagra that has at last been found. Address American Compounding Co., box 2086, Jasper, Ala., remembering money is refunded in any case where the remedy fails to cure.—Adv.

Fiction.

"What kind of fiction does Fleecer write?"

"Mainly promissory notes and I O U's."—Boston Evening Transcript.

To Drive Out Malaria

And Build Up The System Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTLESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents Adv.

The Usual Thing.

Singleton—Does your wife listen when you attempt to give her good advice?

Wederly—Yes, she listens—but that's all.

HANDS LIKE VELVET

Kept So by Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

On retiring soak hands in hot Cuticura soapsuds, dry and rub the Ointment into the hands some minutes. Wear bandage or old gloves during night. This is a "one night treatment" for red, rough, chapped and sore hands. It works wonders.

Sample each free by mail with 32-p. Skin Book. Address Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

What it Does.

"There's nothing like adversity to bring a man out."

"Yes, out at the elbows."

Just the Man.

"There is an eastern potentate who would be even better than a Panama expert to conduct this fly-killing campaign."

"Who is that?"

"The Akhond of Swat."

Caught.

"What a pretty hat Mrs. Pinkey wore this evening."

"Did you like it, dear?"

"Yes, it was very becoming. Why don't you get hats like that?"

"You mustn't blame me if I laugh, John. The hat you like is my hat. Mrs. Pinkey borrowed it this evening. It's the \$30 hat you called a fright."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why She Went to Church.

A devout old lady had become very deaf, and, as her church was some distance from her home, decided to attend another one, which was nearer. She spoke to the minister of the second church about it, and was cordially received and urged to come whenever possible.

"Ah, well," she said, "all churches lead to heaven, and as I have grown deaf and cannot hear any of the sermon I thought I would attend your church."

GET POWER

The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by selecting food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

"Not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach trouble," writes a lady from a little Western town.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed."

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I kept up its use. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed."

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain, disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 118 lbs., my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts did it."

A ten days trial will show anyone some facts about food.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in page "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NEEDED FOR POULTRY

Shed Built of Lumber is Essential Where Fowls Are Not Permitted in Orchard.

Whether the fowls must spend their summer on the range or in confinement, having only a shed in which to run, shade is necessary to their successful growth. To shade cannot be provided in the open. There may be no trees to be utilized, it is true, but one can plant some vine or even a small tree in the poultry yard where it will cast shade, or a cheap lumber shed, so arranged that its roof will supply shade a portion of the day, and one part of the warm hours, leaving on two sides at least for circulation of air.

For structure, or several of them, erected on the range if must not be permitted in the orchard for any reason. Then, rather than during the warm days of summer, clean, fresh water in abundance is also essential, no matter whether the fowls and chicks are run on the range or in the yard, so that when the days come the fowls will not suffer for even a single day.

IN RUNNING INCUBATOR

Incubator Should Be Watchword in Raising Machine—Brooders Should Be Disinfected.

Incubator should be run upon a clean floor with cleanliness for the word from start to finish. The machine should be thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed out before being put in use, well sunned and thoroughly disinfected.

Each hatch the trays should be washed and the inside of the machine well brushed, but not with the machine is to be used once upon another hatch, the trays are taken out and it can be cleaned up and kept in use for a few hours and the machine, but the cleaning should be repeated.

Brooders should be disinfected, and perhaps some of the more important things to be followed in a thorough scalding and

KEEP UP GRADE OF POULTRY

Poultrymen Make Mistake in Buying Hatching Eggs or Breeding Stock From Different Breeders.

Many a poultryman, striving to breed up a strain of egg-producing hens, makes the mistake of buying hatching eggs or breeding stock from a different breeder each year. It pays far better to go back, for a number of years, to a breeder who has stock that mates well with and improves the size and egg-producing qualities of the progressive poultryman's stock.

So reports James G. Halpin, head of the poultry department of the University of Wisconsin, who has found that the number of reliable poultry breeders producing just the sort of breeding stock generally needed is rapidly increasing. He believes that the next few years will be a still greater increase along this line for the breeder can afford to line breed his stock and take a great deal of pains building up a strain of high egg producers. The grading up of the farm flock with good, strong males of the right sort of breeding, is one of the principal things needed in the poultry industry at this time.

TREATMENT FOR SCALY LEG

Dipping Feet and Legs of Fowls Affected in Kerosene Will Prove Quite Effective.

Look out for the scaly leg in your stock at this time. After passing through the cold and dampness of the winter months this trouble is quite likely to develop among at least a few of your fowls, and it should be nipped right in the bud or it will run through all your stock. While it is nothing serious or rapid in its work, it is a very annoying trouble and one that will make your fowls very uncomfortable, and at times it will even cripple some where it gets to be a thick scale.

The best treatment is to take a can of kerosene oil, nail it to the wall of your poultry house, where it will be convenient to dip the feet and legs of each fowl affected in up just to, but not on, to the feathers of the hock joint. This, says Southern Ruralist, repeated every other day for about two weeks will clean it all off except in extreme cases, when it will take longer treatment, to be followed with a little oil or vasoline occasionally to smooth up the surface.